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LOWER PECOS CANYONLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Images
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<u>List of Photographs, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas</u>

Photo Number	Caption	Camera facing	Date	Photographer
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0001.	PHOTOGRAPH 1. View of a portion of the pictograph panel at Halo Shelter (41VV1230), a site in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center (Shumla), 41VV1230 Halo Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_10.41VV1230_SITE_4930.jpg.	north	11/10/2015	Jerod Roberts
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0002.	PHOTOGRAPH 2. View of a portion of the long panel of rock art at the Rattlesnake Canyon site (41VV180) in the Rio Grande drainage. The central anthropomorph has rabbit ears on its head, an attribute largely found west of the Pecos River. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV180 Rattlesnake Canyon.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2006.2006_10_18.41VV0180_SITE_2-11.	north	10/18/2006	Jean Clottes
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0003.	PHOTOGRAPH 3. View of a portion of the deposits at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) and the pictograph panels on shelter wall. Fate Bell is in Seminole Canyon, a tributary of the Rio Grande. The lower pictograph panel was partially buried below the midden in the foreground until archeological excavations by the University of Texas in the 1930s. Some pits in the midden are the result of looting. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell.Photographs.Fate Bell Site Photos.2008.2008_05 Fate Bell.DSC01704.	west	5/2008	Shumla
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0004.	PHOTOGRAPH 4. View of alcove with panther facing an anthropomorph at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage. Panthers are commonly found in PRS art at sites across the region. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photographs_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2014 IMG_055.	east	2014	Amanda Castaneda

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0005.	PHOTOGRAPH 5. View of far right hand portion of the main pictograph panel at Panther Cave (41VV83) suggesting the scale and complexity of the mural. Photo courtesy National Park Service. Panther Cave Site Visit 20150402 IMG_1458_edit.	northeast	3/2006	Jean Clottes
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0006.	PHOTOGRAPH 6. Looking downstream across the deposits and boulders with grinding features at 41VV83 (Panther Cave). The large-scale pictographs, including a prominent feline, are visible in the background. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV83 Panther Cave_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2011_2011.09.27	southeast	9/27/2011	Stephanie Noland
7 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0007.	PHOTOGRAPH 7. View of the panel at the White Shaman Site (41VV124).	east	2/11/2016	Mark Willis
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0008.	PHOTOGRAPH 8. Archeologists carefully make their way across a steep rock slope to continue excavations at Baker Cave (41VV213), a large occupation shelter Subsequent to these excavations, looters destroyed the remaining deposits in the shelter. Photograph courtesy Thomas R. Hester.	north	7/1985	Thomas R. Hester
9 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0009.	PHOTOGRAPH 9. Hand excavations in progress at Arenosa Shelter (41VV99). Heavy equipment was needed because the deposits were over 40 ft. (14.5m) deep. Photograph courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at the TARL and TBH at UT.	southwest	06/1967	David Dibble
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0010.	PHOTOGRAPH 10. Excavations underway at Coontail Spin Cave (41VV82) Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/VV82 -31.html.	northeast	09/1962	J. P. Nunley

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0011.	PHOTOGRAPH 11. Lechuguilla is one of the smallest members of the Agave family and one of the most important plants in the Lower Pecos. Its tough fibers were the preferred material for making sandals, mats, baskets, and many other items. Its heart or leaf base was a major carbohydrate source. Large quantities of lechuguilla hearts were baked in earth ovens. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/lech-3.html and Phil Dering.	east	05/2009	Phil Dering
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0012.	PHOTOGRAPH 12. The towering flower stalks of the sotol plant are a common sight in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Sotol prefers thin rocky soils and steep terrain and often grows in great abundance in such areas. Prehistoric peoples harvested sotol hearts or "cabezas" (heads) in quantity and baked them in earth ovens. Courtesy of Jack Johnson.	south	06/2016	Jack Johnson
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0013.	PHOTOGRAPH 13. Shumla students preparing to document PRS art at Jackrabbit Shelter (41VV576), the site with the oldest radiocarbon assay for this art style. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV576 Jackrabbit.Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_22_FMRA.576-3397-Kathleen, Niesha, Willi	unknown	5/22/2007	Angel Moody
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0014.	PHOTOGRAPH 14. View of part of the PRS panel at Mystic Shelter (41VV612), one of the earliest examples of PRS art in the region. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter.Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2013.2013_04_05_Mystic Shelter Originals.41VV0612_Figs_E018_OANS_5801.JPG.	north	4/5/2013	Charles Koenig
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0015.	PHOTOGRAPH 15. Earth oven in profile at Kelley Cave (41VV164). Earth ovens are commonly found in rockshelters in the Lower Pecos. Courtesy Texas State University.	northwest	06/2014	Charles Koenig

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0016.	PHOTOGRAPH 16. Elton Prewitt (far right) giving tour of Bonfire Shelter (41VV218) open units from the 1960s excavations by UT. Bone Bed 3 from the Late Archaic is below Mr. Prewitt. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter.Photographs.Bonfire Site Photos.2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire.DSC04603.jpg	northeast	5/25/2009	Angel Moody
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0017.	PHOTOGRAPH 17. Close view of bone bed 3 at Bonfire Shelter (41VV218), the whitish layer at the base of the profile. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter.Photographs.Bonfire Site Photos.2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire.DSC04603.jpg.	northeast	5/25/2009	Angel Moody
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0018.	PHOTOGRAPH 18. View red and black cliff faces at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage area. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photographs_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2007_06 CTP Photos by Kathleen_ IMG_0300.	northeast	6/15/2007	Kathleen Burgess
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0019.	PHOTOGRAPH 19. View of black cliff above High Country Shelter (41VV888) in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8381.JPG.	northeast	2/24/2016	Jerod Roberts
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0020.	PHOTOGRAPH 20. View of crew climbing to Jaguar Shelter (41VV584) in the Pecos River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV584 Jaguar Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_20_FMRA.CRW_0613.	north	5/20/2007	Angel Moody
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0021.	PHOTOGRAPH 21. View of Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) with gray cliffs above. Note the rubber mats laid down for visitors to enter on guided tours of the shelter. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell.Photographs.Fate Bell Site Photos.2006.2006 FMRA Fate Bell.IMG_1012.	southwest	2006	Angel Moody

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological	PHOTOGRAPH 22. Late Archaic dart point from the Lower Pecos Canyonlands with sinew still attached. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/25199. html.	n/a	2008	TARL
District_0022. 23 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0023.	PHOTOGRAPH 23. Rodent-gnawed fragment of a painted cane flute from excavations in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/2794b. html.	n/a	2008	TARL
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0024.	PHOTOGRAPH 24. Black zoomorph at 41VV75; note its torso has been partially removed by spalling, a condition that affects the walls in some shelters. The first successful radiocarbon date for painted rock art anywhere in the world was assayed from a spall from 41VV75 with PRS pigment on it. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2012.2012_03_12_pXRF.DSC00249.	west	3/12/2012	Amanda Castaneda
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0025.	PHOTOGRAPH 25. View of Area A, East profile at the Devil's Mouth (41VV188) site during excavations in progress. Like other sites with deep deposits, the Devil's Mouth site revealed intermittent occupation capped by alluvial flooding over thousands of years. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL, TARL, Devil's Mouth, 41VV188-46.	southeast	1967	William Sorrow
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0026.	PHOTOGRAPH 26. View of a portion of the PRS panel at the Cedar Springs site showing a white anthropomorph and other figures which can be compared to the White Shaman site's PRS panel. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0696 Cedar Springs.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_08_41VV0696_SITE_6170.JPG.	southeast	11/8/2015	Carolyn Boyd
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0027.	PHOTOGRAPH 27. View of the undulating body and head of a horned serpent at Mystic Shelter (41VV612). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter.Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2009.090515_Mystic.IMG_0118.JPG.	north	9/5/2009	Angel Moody

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0028.	PHOTOGRAPH 28. Looking across the drainage to the Devils River at High Country Shelter (41VV888) with portions of its PRS pictograph panel on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8397.JPG.	west	2/24/2016	Jerod Roberts
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0029.	PHOTOGRAPH 29. Viewshed from Big Satan rockshelter (41VV40), a large rockshelter that is extremely obvious on the landscape. The space inside the shelter is open and the murals are highly visible. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0040 Big Satan_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2009_2009.10.25 RCS Photos	southeast	10/25/2009	Bob Mark
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0030.	PHOTOGRAPH 30. View of part of the PRS panel at 41VV40. The site has this pictograph panel but few to no cultural deposits. Courtesy Amistad National Recreation Area (Amistad), 20160118_112536.jpg.	northeast	1/18/2016	Jack Johnson
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0031.	PHOTOGRAPH 31. The spring-fed Devils River with the surrounding cliffs and blue skies are a prominent feature of the Lower Pecos landscape. Courtesy, Texas Parks and Wildlife, devils_river_with_mesas,_canyons~laurence_parent[1].	northeast	2012	Laurence Patent
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0032.	PHOTOGRAPH 32. Anthropomorph at Fate Bell Annex (41VV73) holding matching atlatls in each hand. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV73 Fate Bell Annex.Site & Crew Photos.Photo Legacy.Turpin 1981.PC-A-403B.tiff.	northwest	1981	Solveig Turpin
TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0033.	PHOTOGRAPH 33. The midden at 41VV75 showing some pot holes and burned rock. Intact deposits are believed to underlie the looter holes in this thick midden. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2008.2008_05 FMRA VV75.DSC01749.	north	05/2008	Shumla

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TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos	PHOTOGRAPH 34. PRS pictographs on wall at Black Cave (41VV76) with J. Clottes and A. Castaneda. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0076 Black Cave.Photographs.Black Cave Site Photographs.2011.2011_11_12 from Elton	northeast	11/12/2011	Elton Prewitt
Canyonlands	Prewitt.IMG_0124.jpg.			
Archeological				
District_0034.	PHOTOGRAPH 35. View of Painted Shelter (41VV78),	northwest	9/2/2015	Shumla
33	THO I Sold II I 33. Few of Fullice Sheller (17 + 7 5),	north west	<i>7,2,2013</i>	Sirainia
TX_Val Verde	The PRS art is high on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla,			
County_Lower Pecos	41VV0078 Painted Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Artistic			
Canyonlands	Photos.Location.2015.2015_09_23 41VV0078_SITE_ARTISTIC_5225.			
Archeological	41 V V00/0_SITE_/IRTISTIC_3223.			
District_0035.				
36	PHOTOGRAPH 36. View of a portion of the complex	northeast	2004	Shumla
TV Vol Vondo	panel of PRS art at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0083 Panther Cave.Site & Crew			
TX_Val Verde County_Lower	Photos.General Site Photos.2004.0083 2004 SHUMLA			
Pecos	PE.54013_0083_2004_pe.			
Canyonlands				
Archeological				
District_0036.				
37	PHOTOGRAPH 37. Panel with winged anthropomorph Raymond's Shelter (41VV286) that is very similar to a	north	6/21/2013	Amanda Castaneda
TX_Val Verde	figure at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) in Seminole			
County_Lower	Canyon. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV286 Raymond's			
Pecos	Shelter.Figure			
Canyonlands Archeological	Data.Anthropomorphs.41VV286_A001_CTF.Figure Photos.41VV0286 FIGS A001 OANS 3016.jpg.			
District_0037.	1 110103.71 v v 0200_1 103_7001_07103_3010.jpg.			

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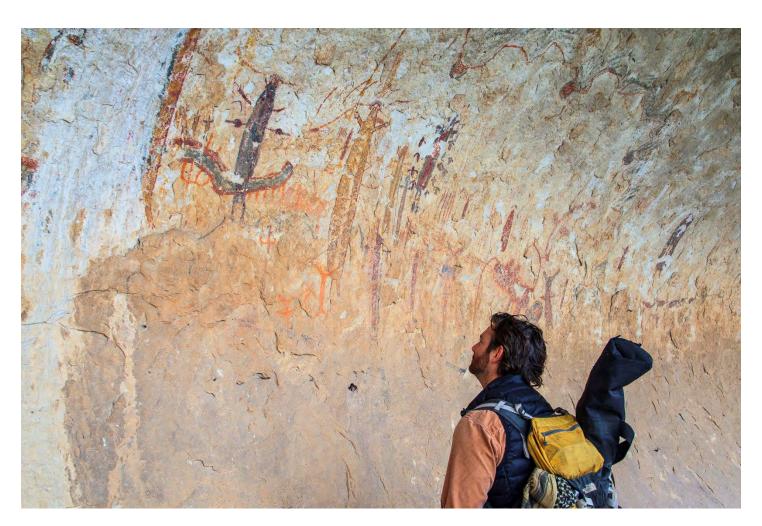


Photo 1. View of a portion of the pictograph panel at Halo Shelter (41VV1230), a site in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center (Shumla), 41VV1230 Halo Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_10.41VV1230_SITE_4930.jpg.

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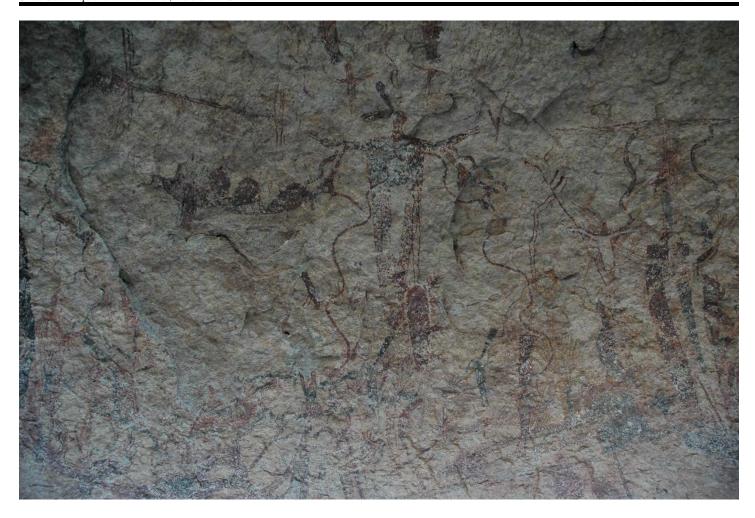


Photo 2. View of a portion of the long panel of rock art at the Rattlesnake Canyon site (41VV180) in the Rio Grande drainage. The central anthropomorph has rabbit ears on its head, an attribute largely found west of the Pecos River. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV180 Rattlesnake Canyon.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2006.2006_10_18.41VV0180_SITE_2-11.

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Photo 3. View of a portion of the deposits at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) and the pictograph panels on shelter wall. The lower pictograph panel was partially buried below the midden in the foreground until archeological excavations by the University of Texas in the 1930s. Some pits in the midden are the result of looting. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell.Photographs.Fate Bell Site Photos.20068.2008_05 Fate Bell.DSC01704.

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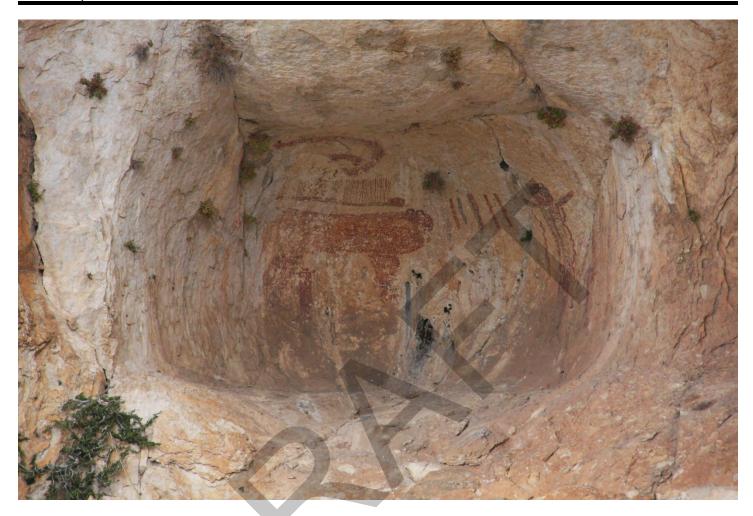


Photo 4. View of alcove with panther facing an anthropomorph at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage. Panthers are commonly found in PRS art at sites across the region. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photographs_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2014 IMG_055.

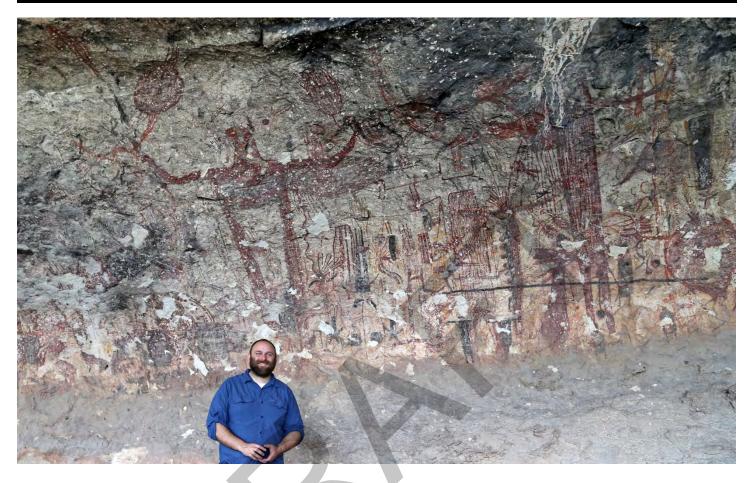


Photo 5. View of far right hand portion of the main pictograph panel at Panther Cave (41VV83) suggesting the scale and complexity of the mural. Photo courtesy National Park Service. Panther Cave Site Visit 20150402 IMG_1458_edit.



Photo 6. Looking downstream across the deposits and boulders with grinding features at 41VV83 (Panther Cave). The large-scale pictographs, including a prominent feline, are visible in the background. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV83 Panther Cave Site & Crew Photos General Site Photos 2011 2011.09.27.

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Photo 7. View of the panel at the White Shaman Site (41VV124).

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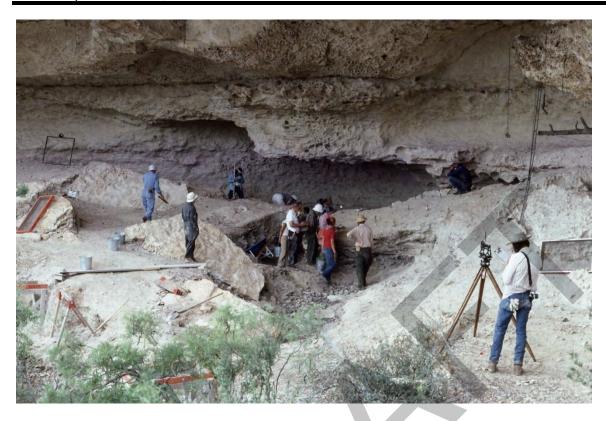


Photo 8. Archeologists carefully make their way across a steep rock slope to join the excavations at Baker Cave . Subsequent to these (41VV213), a large occupation shelter excavations, looters destroyed the remaining deposits in the shelter. Photo courtesy Thomas R. Hester.

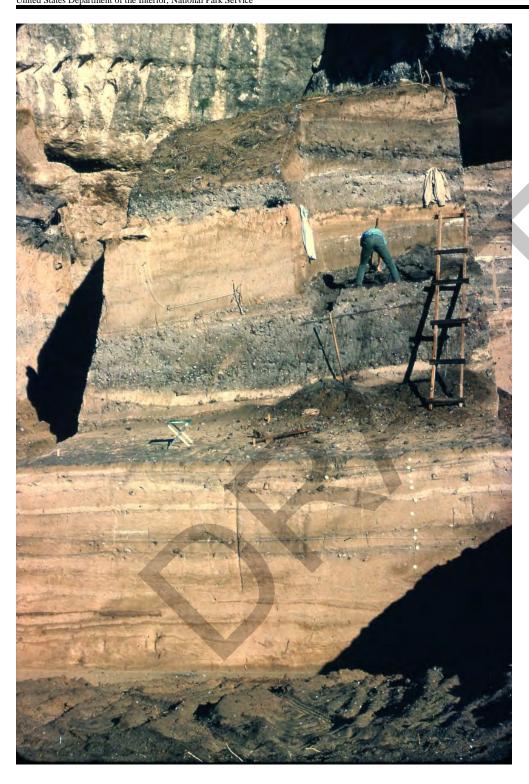


Photo 9. Hand excavations in progress at Arenosa Shelter (41VV99). Heavy equipment was needed because the deposits were over 40 ft. (14.5m) deep. Photo courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at the TARL and TBH at UT.

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Photo 10. Excavations underway at Coontail Spin Cave (41VV82)

Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT,

http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/VV82-31.html.

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Photo 11. Lechuguilla is one of the smallest members of the Agave family and one of the most important plants in the Lower Pecos. Its tough fibers were the preferred material for making sandals, mats, baskets, and many other items. Its heart or leaf base was a major carbohydrate source. Large quantities of lechuguilla hearts were baked in earth ovens. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/lech-3.html and Phil Dering.

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Photo 12. The towering flower stalks of the sotol plant are a common sight in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Sotol prefers thin rocky soils and steep terrain and often grows in great abundance in such areas. Prehistoric peoples harvested sotol hearts or "cabezas" (heads) in quantity and baked them in earth ovens. Courtesy of Jack Johnson.

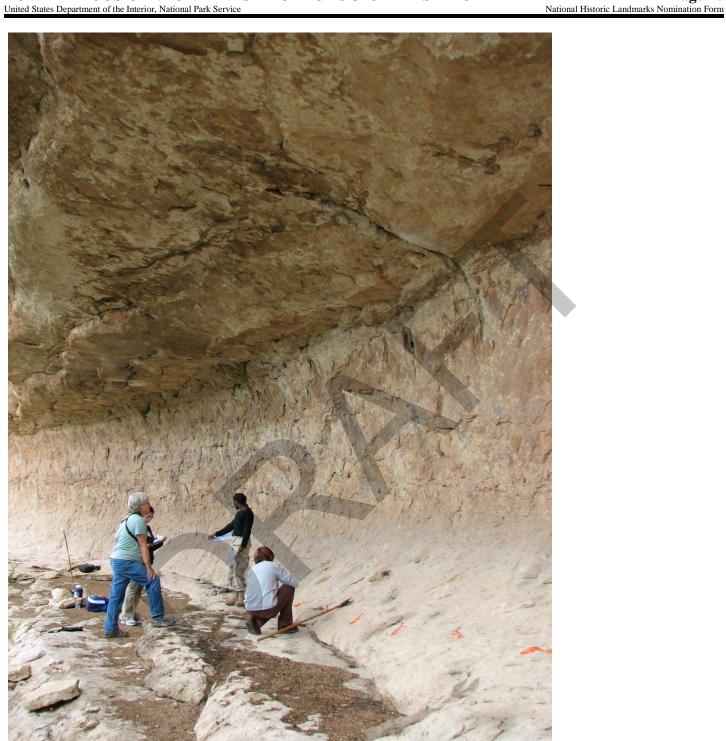


Photo 13. Shumla students preparing to document PRS art at Jackrabbit Shelter (41VV576), the site with the oldest radiocarbon assay for this art style. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV576 Jackrabbit. Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_22_FMRA.576-3397-Kathleen, Niesha, Willi.

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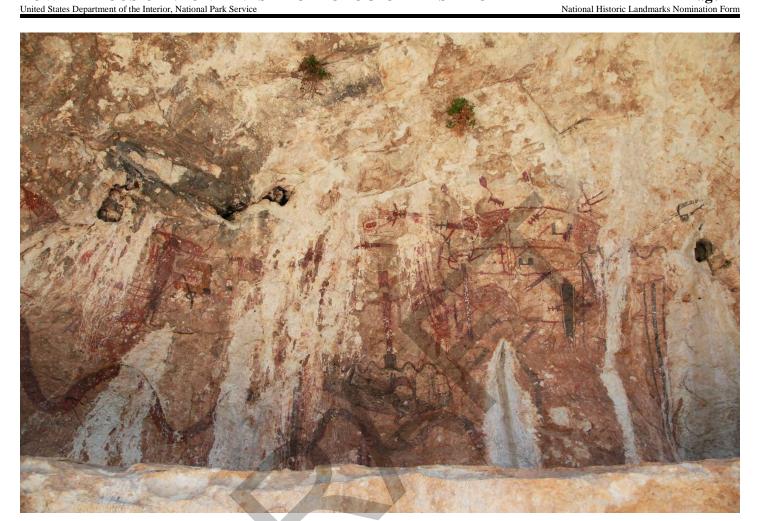


Photo 14. View of part of the PRS panel at Mystic Shelter (41VV612), one of the earliest examples of PRS art in the region. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter. Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2013.2013_04_05_Mystic Shelter Originals.41VV0612_Figs_E018_OANS_5801.JPG.

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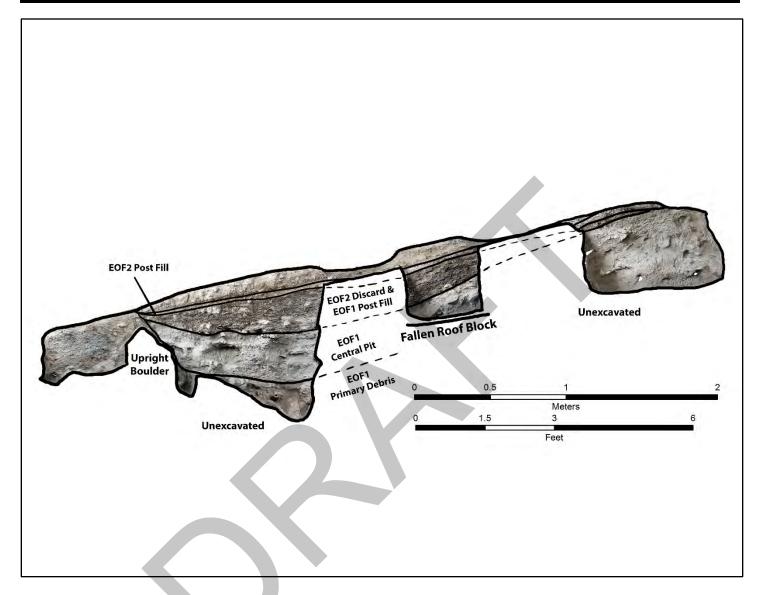


Photo 15. Earth oven in profile at Kelley Cave (41VV164). Earth ovens are commonly found in rockshelters in the Lower Pecos. Courtesy Texas State University.

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Photo 16. Elton Prewitt (far right) giving tour of Bonfire Shelter (41VV218) open units from the 1960s excavations by UT. Bone Bed 3 from the Late Archaic is below Mr. Prewitt. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter.Photographs.Bonfire Site Photos.2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire.DSC04603.jpg.

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Photo 17. Close view of bone bed 3 at Bonfire Shelter (41VV218), the whitish layer at the base of the profile. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter.Photographs.Bonfire Site Photos.2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire.DSC04603.jpg.

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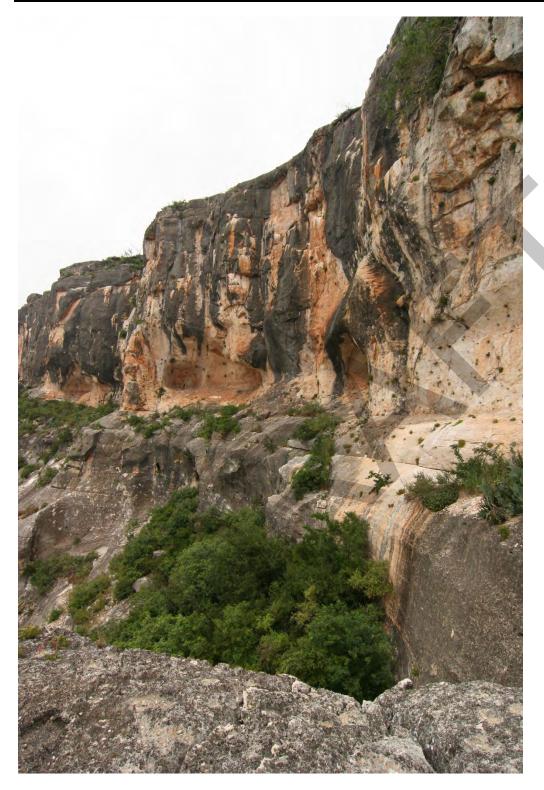


Photo 18. View red and black cliff faces at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage area. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photographs_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2007_06 CTP Photos by Kathleen_ IMG_0300.

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Photo 19. View of black cliff above High Country Shelter (41VV888) in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8381.JPG.

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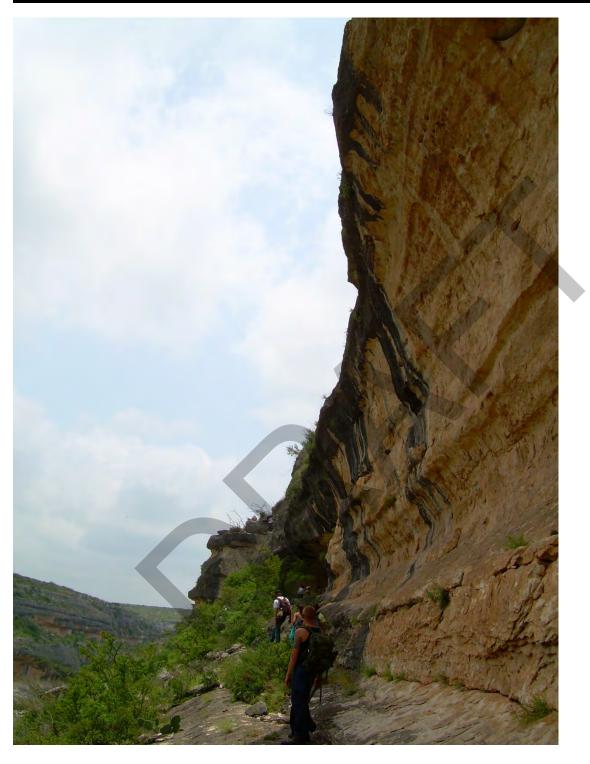


Photo 20. View of crew climbing to Jaguar Shelter (41VV584) in the Pecos River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV584 Jaguar Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_20_FMRA.CRW_0613.

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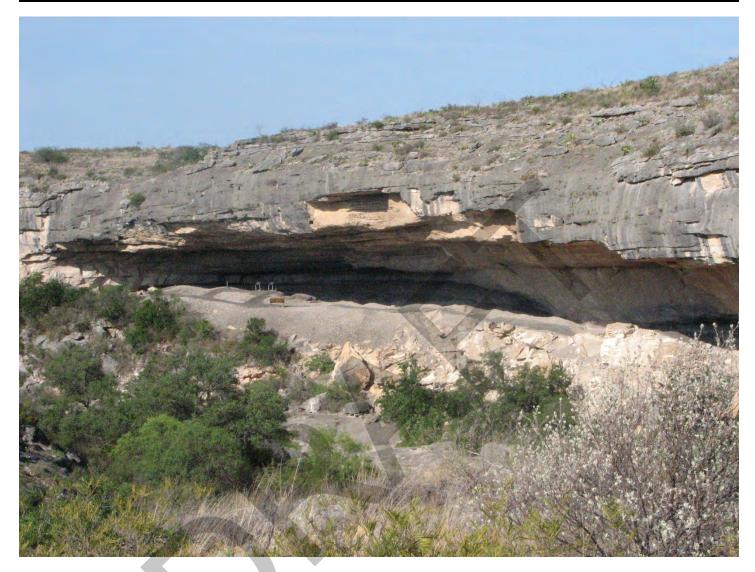


Photo 21. View of Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) with gray cliffs above. Note the rubber mats laid down for visitors to enter on guided tours of the shelter. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell.Photographs.Fate Bell Site Photos.2006.2006 FMRA Fate Bell.IMG_1012.

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Photo 22. Late Archaic dart point from the Lower Pecos Canyonlands with sinue still attached. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/25199.html.

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Photo 23. Rodent-gnawed fragment of a painted cane flute from excavations in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/2794b.html.

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Photo 24. Black zoomorph at 41VV75; note its torso has been partially removed by spalling, a condition that affects the walls in some shelters. The first successful radiocarbon date for painted rock art anywhere in the world was assayed from a spall from 41VV75 with PRS pigment on it. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2012.2012_03_12_xPRF.DSC00249.

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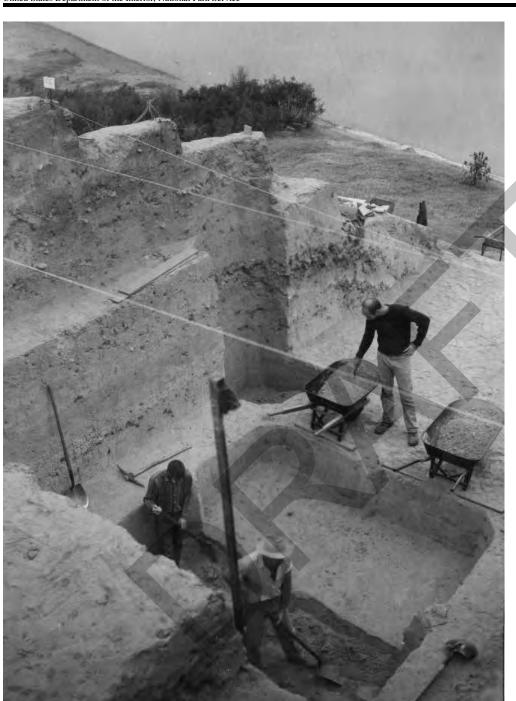


Photo 25. View of Area A, East profile at the Devil's Mouth (41VV188) site during excavations in progress. Like other sites with deep deposits, the Devil's Mouth site revealed intermittent occupation capped by alluvial flooding over thousands of years. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL, TARL, Devil's Mouth, 41VV188-46.

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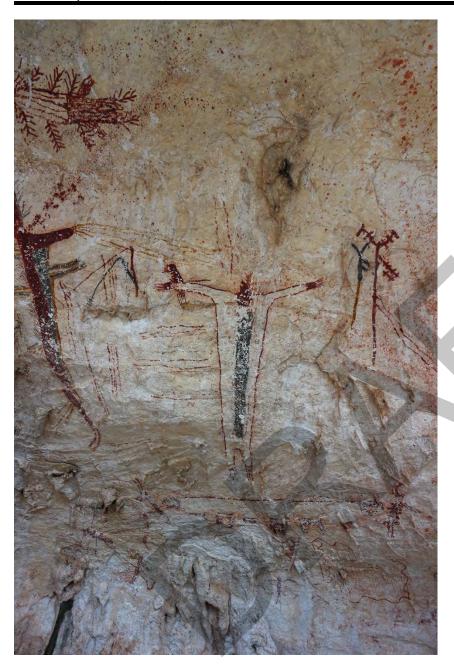


Photo 26. View of a portion of the PRS panel at the Cedar Springs site showing a white anthropomorph and other figures which can be compared to the White Shaman site's PRS panel. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0696 Cedar Springs.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_08_41VV0696_SITE_6170.JPG.

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Photo 27. View of the undulating body and head of a horned serpent at Mystic Shelter (41VV612). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter.Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2009.090515_Mystic.IMG_0118.JPG.

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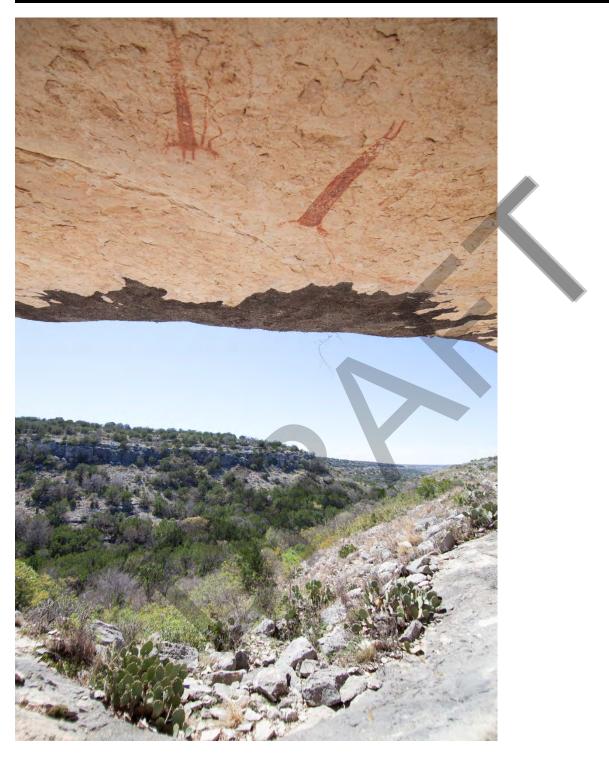


Photo 28. Looking across the drainage to the Devils River at High Country Shelter (41VV888) with portions of its PRS pictograph panel on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter. Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8397.JPG.

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Photo 29. Viewshed from Big Satan rockshelter (41VV40), a large rockshelter that is extremely obvious on the landscape. The space inside the shelter is open and the murals are highly visible. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0040 Big Satan_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2009_2009.10.25 RCS Photos.

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Photo 30. View of part of the PRS panel at 41VV40. The site has this pictograph panel but few to no cultural deposits. Courtesy Amistad National Recreation Area (Amistad), 20160118_112536.jpg.

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Photo 31. The spring-fed Devils River with the surrounding cliffs and blue skies are a prominent feature of the Lower Pecos landscape. Courtesy, Texas Parks and Wildlife, devils_river_with_mesas,_canyons--~laurence_parent[1].



Photo 32. Anthropomorph at Fate Bell Annex (41VV73) holding matching atlatls in each hand. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV73 Fate Bell Annex.Site & Crew Photos.Photo Legacy.Turpin 1981.PC-A-403B.tiff.

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Photo 33. The midden at 41VV75 showing some pot holes and burned rock. Intact deposits are believed to underlie the looter holes in this thick midden. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2008_05 FMRA VV75.DSC01749.

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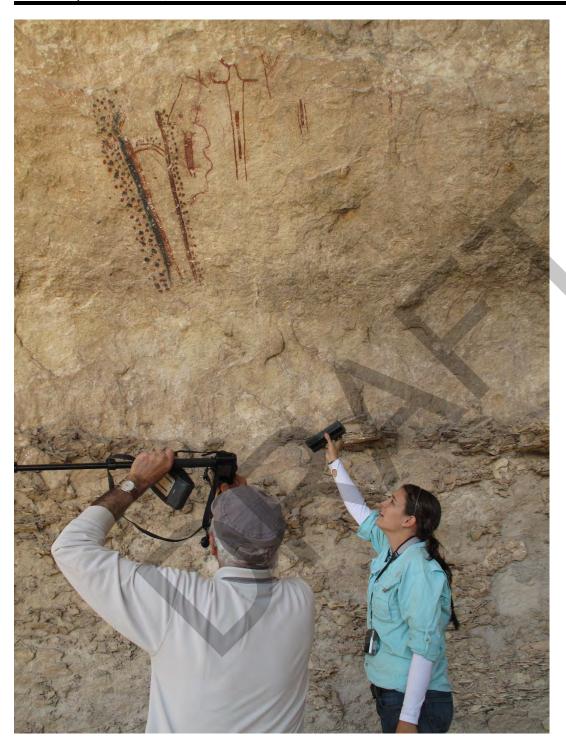


Photo 34. PRS pictographs on wall at Black Cave (41VV76) with J. Clottes and A. Castaneda. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0076 Black Cave. Photographs. Black Cave Site Photographs. 2011.2011_11_12 from Elton Prewitt.IMG_0124.jpg.

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Photo 35. View of Painted Shelter (41VV78), art is high on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0078 Painted Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Artistic Photos.Location.2015.2015_09_23 41VV0078_SITE_ARTISTIC_5225.

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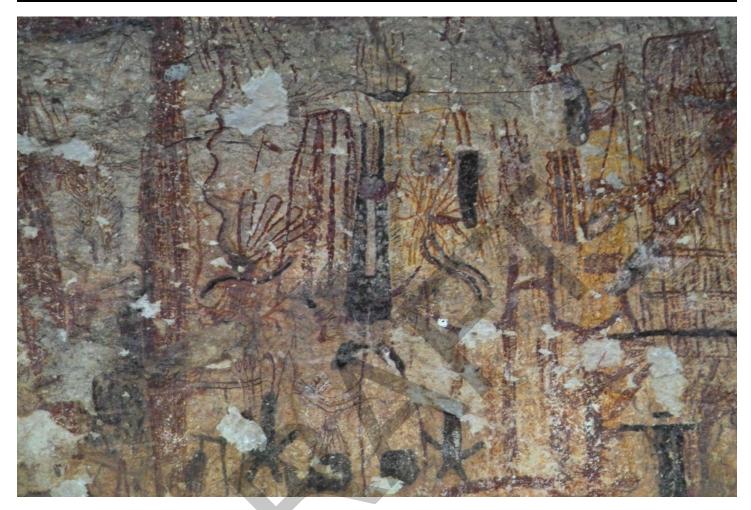


Photo 36. View of a portion of the complex panel of PRS art at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0083 Panther Cave. Site & Crew Photos. General Site Photos. 2004.0083_2004_SHUMLA PE.54013_0083_2004_pe.

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Photo 37. Panel with winged anthropomorph Raymond's Shelter (41VV286) that is identical to a figure at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) in Seminole Canyon. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV286 Raymond's Shelter. Figure Data. Anthropomorphs. 41VV286_A001_CTF. Figure Photos. 41VV0286_FIGS_A001_OANS_3016.jpg.

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List of Figures, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District Val Verde County, Texas

Figure	Description
Number	
1	Rendering of the Pictograph Panel of Pecos River style (PRS) art at the White
	Shaman site (41VV124) drawn by Carolyn Boyd. Courtesy of Shumla
	Archaeological and Education Center.
2	Distribution of the 32 Arenosa Shelter (41VV99) radiocarbon dates. The
	calibrated 2-sigma date range of each assay is shown as a horizontal bar (Whelan
	and Black 2008). Note that most date to the period of significance for the Lower
	Pecos Canyonlands proposed NHL. Courtesy of TARL and Texas Beyond
	History, University of Texas at Austin.





Figure 1: Rendering of the Pictograph Panel of Pecos River style (PRS) art at the White Shaman site (41VV124) drawn by Carolyn Boyd. Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological and Education Center.

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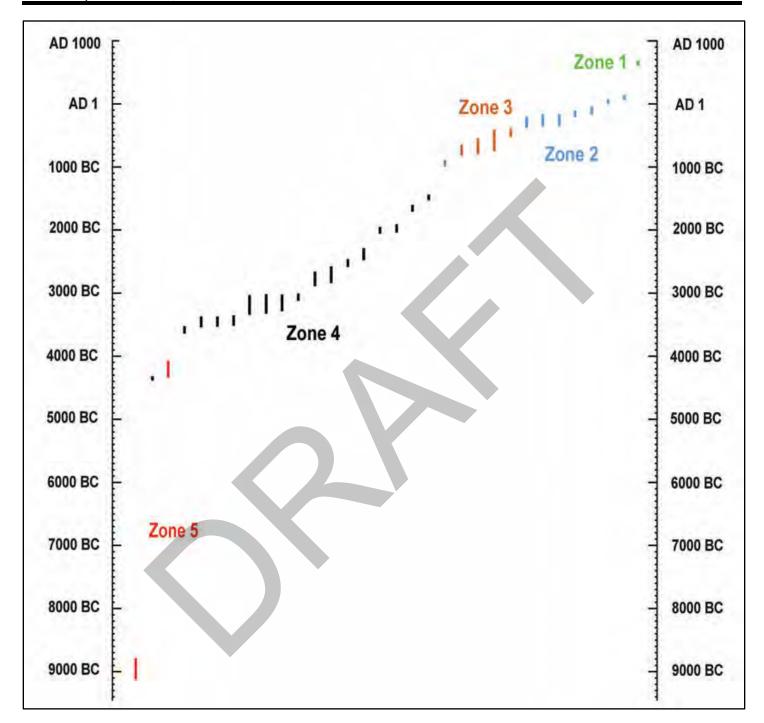


Figure 2: Distribution of the 32 Arenosa Shelter (41VV99) radiocarbon dates. The calibrated 2-sigma date range of each assay is shown as a horizontal bar (Whelan and Black 2008). Note that most date to the period of significance for the Lower Pecos Canyonlands proposed NHL. Courtesy of TARL and Texas Beyond History, University of Texas at Austin.

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List of Maps, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas

Map	Description
Number	
1	Regional Map of the General Area of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands
	Archeological District, showing highways, towns, and public property.
2	Map of the Lower Pecos River Region in Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, showing natural features.
3	USGS map of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas, and the 36 proposed NHL contributing sites.
4	Map of the Western Sites in the Rio Grande and Pecos River Drainages, Lower
	Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas.
5	Map of the Eastern Sites in the Devils River Drainage, Lower Pecos
	Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas.
6	Map of the Eagle Nest Canyon Site Concentration, Lower Pecos Canyonlands
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7	Map of the larger area of Crab Shelter (41VV50). Courtesy of Texas Parks &
	Wildlife Department.
8	Map of Sunburst Shelter (41VV840)
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	Department.
9	Sketch map of 41VV1207,
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	Service.
10	Lidar map of Halo Shelter (41VV1230). Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological
	Research and Education Center.
11	Lidar map and cross section of the central shelter with the large, complex PRS
	art panel at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological
	Research and Education Center.

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National Historic Landmarks

Property Name: LOWER PECOS CANYONDLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

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Figure Number: 1

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, section 304, 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a)

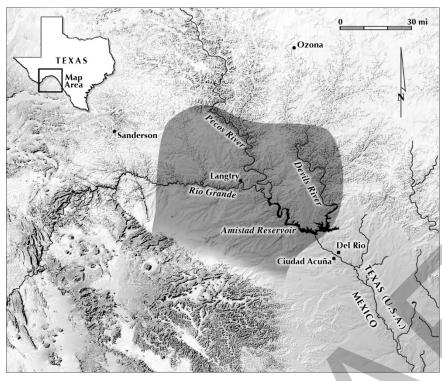
Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources

Section 304

[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a) – Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources]

- (a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may –
- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

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Map 2: Map of the Lower Pecos River Region in Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, showing natural features.

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National Historic Landmarks

Property Name: LOWER PECOS CANYONDLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

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Figure Number: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, section 304, 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a)

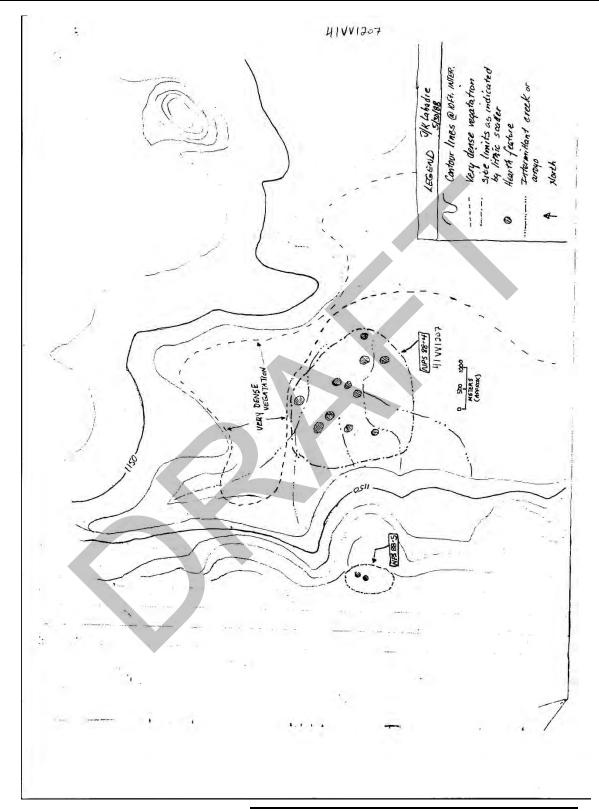
- Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources

Section 304

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Map 9. Sketch map of 41VV1207,

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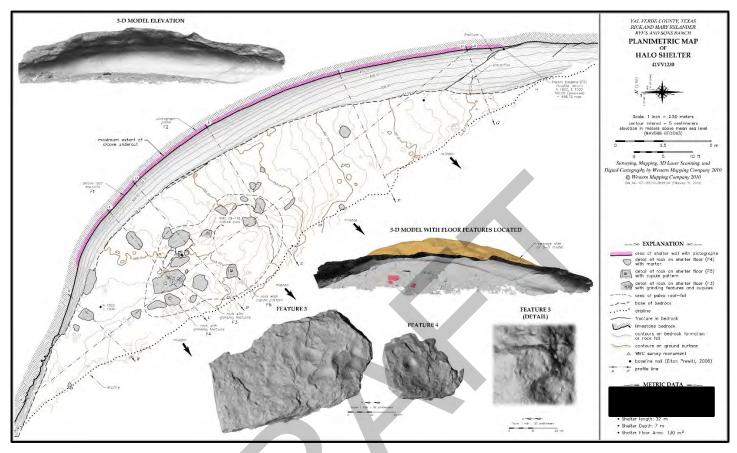
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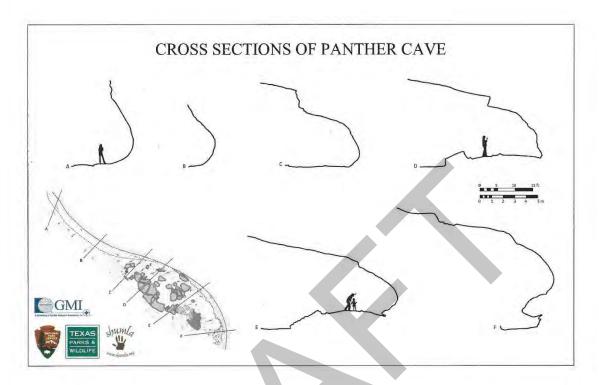
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Map 10. Lidar map of Halo Shelter. Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.

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Map 11. Lidar map and cross section of the central shelter with the large, complex PRS art panel at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.